

THE TAKING  
OF TOKAR.How Osman Digna's Dervishes Were  
Worsted by the Egyptians.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN

Sad Mental Condition of England's  
Greatest Criminal Lawyer.

## THAT LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

The Thieves Have Been Traced to  
Queenstown and Are Believed  
To Be Americans.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

SWANSEA, Feb. 24, 1891.—Further particulars of the recent fight at Tokar have just been received. Colonel Smith, on learning that Osman Digna was preparing an attack on the flank while the Egyptians were marching from El Tob, hastened his advance to Tokar. The cavalry drove in the enemy's mounted scouts, but the enemy advanced rapidly in a semicircle through the thick brushwood. Their presence was made known only by occasional glimpses above the bush of moving men and banners. The hills, a mile distant, were covered with reserves.

Both sides tried to seize outlying houses for protection. The Egyptian infantry rushed to and occupied some ruins and then raced with the dervishes to seize the houses outside of the general line of defence. One company, succeeding in occupying a house, poured a withering fire upon the dervishes, over one hundred of whom fell within a yard of the building. This checked their advance. The semicircle of the enemy was now shifted and was extended until it enveloped the entire line, gradually outflanking the Egyptians.

Horsemen led by Osman Digna and Naib dashed around the right flank and threatened the rear, where the transports had been placed with weak protection. A reserve battalion of Egyptians, however, advancing rapidly, checked the horsemen. The situation was critical for a moment, but the front battalions advancing from five hundred yards and cleared the ground, carried all the houses and swept off the enemy, who did not stop until they took a position on rising ground.

At the height of the fight the transport camels and mules stamped and the enemy's horsemen got among them. The Egyptian cavalry immediately charged and drove the dervishes out by hand fighting, which ended in a rout. The enemy having reformed on rising ground, the Egyptians advanced again, but the enemy's reserves fled without waiting for them. On reaching the second position held by Osman Digna, a hill, the Egyptians saw an Arab town stretching in a crescent below them, with rows of tents backed by thousands of straw huts extending for miles. Marching to the village, a host of Arabs poured out begging for pardon. A number of bodies of skeletons were found when Osman Digna had executed, suspecting them of treachery.

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## MRS. MAYBRICK'S JUDGE.

SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN LOSING HIS REASON.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following dated

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891.—Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, before whom Mrs. Maybrick was tried, has broken down. It has been evident for some time that his mind was giving way. Even toward his friends he has been markedly morose, but this would not have attracted special attention, as he never was a genial man; but in court, on more than one occasion recently, his behavior has been most disconcerting, and some of the law points he has laid down have been almost farcical.

He has been permitted to go on in this way, as nobody desires to interfere with a man so rude and overbearing as Stephen. He cannot be forced to resign nor removed without an address to the Crown from Parliament. His is a difficult case to deal with. For many years he was one of the strongest judges on the Bench. His work in the codification of the criminal law is well known. In spite of his unpopularity his collapse must be regarded with sorrow by the bar, for he was one of the most profound lawyers in England. Probably the adherents of Mrs. Maybrick will make renewed efforts to obtain her liberation when Judge Stephens' condition becomes known. Their claim will probably be mental incapacity on his part. Such a claim would hold water, for he was sane enough when he tried the prisoner.

## THE LONDON BANK ROBBERY.

AMERICAN THIEVES DID IT, AND ARE NOW ON  
THEIR WAY TO NEW YORK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LOSPEL, Feb. 24, 1891.—The police have been hard at work upon the case now known as the "great city bank robbery." On February 16 last a stylishly dressed man, who was accompanied by an equally stylish confederate, both of the strangers, according to the police, being Americans, accosted a young clerk named McKenzie in the National Provincial Bank of England, No. 112 Bishopsgate. McKenzie came from the London branch of the Bank of Scotland, and while speaking to the stylish stranger the young clerk placed a satchel containing £11,800 in Bank of England notes upon the public counter of the bank.

The first "bank sneak" companion managed to obtain possession of the satchel and both of the men escaped. The notes were of various denominations from £1,000 down. It is now known that the police have traced some of the stolen notes to Queenstown, and it is believed that the thief or thieves are now on the Atlantic Ocean on their way to New York city. The police authorities of New York it is understood, have been communicated with on this subject.

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## PROFESSOR LIEBRICH'S REMEDY.

EASILY PREPARED AND WITHOUT THE DANGER  
OF KOCH'S LYMPH.

[BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

The Herald's European edition publishes to-day the following from its correspondent:—

BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1891.—Professor Liebrich's remedy for tuberculosis is described as a salt which is one of the strongest of poisons, but it is injected only in such minute doses and with such precautions that it is quite harmless, causing neither fever nor any other

inconvenience. It is said to be efficacious not merely against laryngeal tuberculosis, but against tuberculosis in general, and has already been applied against lupus as well as laryngeal phthisis.

Professor Liebrich recently said privately that in his statement to-morrow in the Berlin Medical Society he intends to tell all that he knows of the matter, and the doctors infer from this that his remedy is some compound that is generally known and which may be easily prepared, without the special training necessary for the preparation of Koch's tuberculin.

## MRS. O'SHEA'S LEGACY.

AN ATTEMPT IS MADE TO BREAK THE WILL OF  
HER AUNT, MRS. WOODS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LOSPEL, Feb. 24, 1891.—The will of Mrs. Woods, aunt of Mrs. O'Shea, bequeathed to Mrs. O'Shea a large fortune, of which the divorcee expected to obtain possession, but frequent public allusions to Mr. Parnell's probable interest in the fortune have induced her brothers to bring an action to have the will declared invalid on the ground that undue influence was used and that the deceased was incapable of making a will. Application was made to-day to see documents which Mrs. O'Shea does not want to produce, including diaries of her aunt, which are likely to show Mrs. Woods' mental condition. The suit, which is brought in the names of Charles and Sir Evelyn Wood, is being tried before Justice Jenks.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LOSPEL, Feb. 24, 1891.—Questions having been asked in the House of Commons in regard to the health of Messrs. O'Brien and Dillon, the two members of Parliament who are serving sentences in the Galway Jail, and whose condition is such that it was deemed expedient to place them in the infirmary connected with the jail, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, stated in the House to-day that he received a detailed medical report regarding the condition of the prisoners, and that according to that report their health was becoming satisfactory.

Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that in appointing a commission to inquire into labor disputes the question of proper hours of labor would be included in the work of the commission.

## IRISH POLITICS.

WHY THE O'BRIEN-DILLON MISSION TO AMERICA  
FAILED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Feb. 24, 1891.—At the League meeting to-day Mr. Harrington announced that within the past fortnight \$4,000 had been received, chiefly from America, as a result of meetings connected with the recent Irish mission.

J. Redmond, in a speech, said that if he chose to reveal a private conversation he had with Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien before they were put in jail it would overwhelm their opponents with contempt and prove that the latter alone were guilty of preventing a reunion. Not content with wrecking the party, their opponents had not hesitated to attribute to Mr. O'Brien a malversation of funds.

The speaker declared that the American mission had failed in consequence of the publicity given to the O'Shea divorce case. The mission ended, he said, after Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien had declared against Mr. Parnell.

Did the McCarthyites, he asked, suppose that men like Flynn and Kenny could succeed after Dillon and O'Brien? He and his colleagues claimed, in spite of the declarations of the bishops, the full freedom of speech and action in the domain of politics. The bishops were trying to make their power paramount over the will of the country and to create the greatest obstacle to the triumph of home rule that the wit of man had ever devised.

## ABOUT EMPRESS FREDERICK.

SHE IS INDEFATIGABLE IN HER INSPECTION OF  
PARIS SIGHTS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1891.—The Empress Frederick to-day inspected the German Government's Home and called upon a number of artists at their studios. The Empress was also present at a banquet at the German Embassy, which was followed by a musical soiree, which was attended by many members of the Diplomatic corps.

During the course of interviews printed in the newspapers of the city to-day several more artists strongly protest against French artists exhibiting works of art at the coming Berlin exhibition. They say in substance that the action of those who have decided to exhibit is equivalent to desertion and is calculated to further Emperor William's ambition to make Berlin the art centre of Europe and thus eclipse Paris, which city now claims to be entitled to that honor.

At the luncheon on Sunday last, when Empress Frederick of Germany was the guest of Baron de Tucher, the Bavarian Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon. Talbot, the British Minister, occupied the place of honor on the right of the Empress. Mr. and Mrs. Reid, on their recent tour, also met the Empress' daughter, the Crown Princess Sophie of Greece. Since that time the Empress has not seen her daughter, and the presence at the luncheon of the American Minister and his wife was, therefore, especially agreeable. Empress Frederick was dressed in deep mourning, and all the dinners and breakfasts which she attends are small and quiet affairs.

The Princess Margaret goes to the theatres, but the Empress does not. The latter talks on all topics, and it is said that she said that politics are not connected with her visit. No one has any connection with the French government has communicated with the Imperial visit.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

AN ABSCONDING BANKER—"THERMIDOR" TO BE  
PLAYED NEXT TUESDAY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1891.—A banker in the Place Boieldieu, this city, has absconded. The police to-day found his safe empty. His deficit amounts to 600,000 francs.

It is reported that Dettalle, Bonnat and other artists, in view of the public aversion to their taking part in the Berlin art exhibition, have decided not to send any of their works to the exhibition.

M. Drouot proposes to raise in the Chamber of Deputies questions in regard to French participation in the Berlin exhibition and in regard to the visit of ex-Empress Frederick. M. de Freycinet is privately pressing M. Drouot and other Deputies to refrain from carrying out their intentions.

Authority has been given to resume the performance of "Thermidor" on Tuesday next.

## THE ST. PETERSBURG FIRE.

THE PALACE APARTMENTS OF THE EMPRESS  
BURNED BY AN ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LOSPEL, Feb. 24, 1891.—Further particulars from St. Petersburg in regard to the fire which broke out during the afternoon of February 18 in the apartments of the Empress at the Anichkov Palace show that the fire was alone in his study when he smoked his pipe, burning and saw smoke issuing from the portion of the palace in which the Empress' suite of rooms is situated. Refraining from summoning the servants, the Empress tried personally to ascertain the cause of the smoke, but was unable to do so. He then summoned the palace police officers, who traced the fire to a bathroom situated on the floor below the Empress' rooms and thence to her private study. The fire in person directed the movements of the firemen, who had been summoned to the scene by the police.

While this work was going on the Imperial guards surrounded the palace, in the interior of which a

general panic prevailed. The reason for this alarm was a report spread that incendiaries were the cause of the fire and that nihilists were at the bottom of the whole affair. The latter often repeated threats were called to mind, and it was suggested that perhaps the work of the alleged incendiaries was planned to give them an opportunity during the commotion natural to a fire to make an attempt upon the life of the Czar.

Finally, the relief of many persons concerned, it was found that the fire originated in the fusing of the electric lighting wires in the bathroom mentioned, and that this fusing fired the woodwork in the study of the Empress. The flames were eventually subdued after considerable damage had been done to the apartment and when costly paintings, tapestry and statuary had been destroyed by the flames.

The Empress was returning from a drive and reached the palace just as the alarm was abating through the discovery of the real cause of the fire. But the Empress, seeing the troops around the palace and noticing the smoke and confusion before she was placed in possession of the exact facts, dreading disaster, became ill from the shock she experienced.

## AN ADMIRAL INJURED.

SIR G. T. PHIPPS HORNBY HURT BY A FALL FROM  
HIS CHAIRS—A LUNCH PREPARING.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 24, 1891.—Admiral of the Fleet Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, G. C. B., was thrown from a trap while out driving near Havant to-day. The Admiral is insensible and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The accident to Admiral Hornby, who is first and principal naval aide-de-camp to Queen Victoria, has cast a gloom over the preparations being made for the royal launch here Thursday next of the new 10,000-ton British battleship the Duke of Connaught and the Royal Sovereign, at which ceremonies Admiral Hornby would have been in attendance upon the Queen.

The Duke of Connaught was originally named the Improbable, but at the suggestion of the Queen the name was changed to that of Duke of Connaught. The change was unfavorably commented upon by the newspaper press, it being claimed that the name Improbable had honorable and historic associations in the British navy, while that of Duke of Connaught meant practically nothing at all. It is understood that in view of these facts the Duke of Connaught persuaded the Queen to give effect to the launch of the vessel named in his honor by being present herself at the ceremonies and consenting to personally christen the vessel. The German viceroy will be represented at the launch by Vice Admiral von der Goltz, in command of the German Ironclad Odenkirk.

The Board of Admiralty has issued to the members of the House of Lords a limited number of tickets.

Assuming that there is space enough, it is expected that a very large number of lords and commoners will be present at the launching ceremonies next Thursday.

\* The vessel referred to as the Duke of Connaught, according to the *Army and Navy Gazette* was originally named the Centaur, and now bears the title The Royal Arthur, having been twice changed by special order of the Queen.

## OPERATIC SCANDAL.

REVIVAL IN ST. PETERSBURG OF OLD STORIES  
ABOUT MARIE VAN ZANDT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 24, 1891.—The friends of Marie Van Zandt are greatly worried and indignant at the stories emanating from St. Petersburg that she was intoxicated while taking part in an operatic performance at St. Petersburg recently, and that she substituted one song for another. Marie Van Zandt's father asserts that the stories originated with a rival, whose motive is to prevent the American congress from going back to the United States next winter.

## GERMAN CUSTOMS RELATIONS.

TARIFF TREATIES RECOMMENDED, WITH PROTEC-  
TION TO LABOR.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Feb. 24, 1891.—The *North German Gazette* to-day says that the stability of the customs relations of Germany with other countries can be secured by tariff treaties without sacrificing the protection of national labor. The *Gazette* adds that if the majority of the European States opened further outlets for trade by new trade agreements, with a prohibitive minimum tariff, would be compelled to abandon or modify their prohibitions. In the same manner the prohibition tendencies of Russia and the United States might be checked.

## ITALY'S NEW POLITICS.

PLANS FOR KEEPING THE PEACE WITH ALL  
THE GREAT POWERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 24, 1891.—In an interview published to-day the Marquis di Rudini, the new Italian Prime Minister, referred to the deep seated feeling of friendship which Italy feels toward England, and said that his government would cultivate the closest relations with the British people. He meant that Italy should be a pacific force amid armed Europe. He had assurances that the European Cabinets were pleased with his recent declarations in favor of peace. He trusted that he would be able to remove the ill will of France and re-establish confidence and friendship between that country and Italy, Italy being the element of order in Europe.

In conclusion the Marquis said that Italy would not seek to enlarge the Italian sphere in Africa. He believed that he would be able to effect the economic recovery of Italy and bring about an equilibrium in the budget by retrenchments in the expenditures. He declared that he would remain faithful to the liberal principles which constituted Italy's strength.

## THE GIBBONS STORY DENIED.

A STATEMENT FROM THE VATICAN THAT THE  
CARDINAL HAD NOT BEEN CALLED TO ROME.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

ROME, Feb. 24, 1891.—In Vatican circles to-day the statement made by the *Italia* to the effect that the Pope had summoned Cardinal Gibbons to the Vatican for a conference on Church questions in the United States is denied. From the same source the additional statement is made that there is no question pending which would require his presence in Rome. Two United States bishops are expected here at Easter.

## FOG ON THE THAMES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Feb. 24, 1891.—A dense fog prevails here to-day and renders navigation on the Thames extremely hazardous. All the river craft are laid up for the day and traffic on the water is entirely suspended.

A large number of vessels are anchored off Deal, waiting for the fog, which prevails there also, to lift. Among them are the bark *Belt* (Br.), *Lee*, from New York January 23 for London, and the ship *Old Kensington* (Br.), from Tacoma September 29 for London.

The British brig *Atlantic*, Captain Halow, from Mauritius November 11 via Queenstown for London, was in collision Saturday night with the steamer *Barcelona*, bound from Hamburg for Malta. The steamer sustained no damage, but the brig's bulwarks and foremast were damaged and she is leaking.

## ONE WIFE TOO MANY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

DURKEEY, Iowa, Feb. 24, 1891.—It was charged here to-day that Thomas H. White, a well known grocer, with a wife and four children here, has for the past six months supported another woman at St. Louis, Mo., and is now being prosecuted for bigamy. His wife here brought suit for divorce to-day and his store was taken possession of by the Sheriff.

FIRST BATTLE WON  
BY CANADIAN "GRITS."Gibson Elected Provincial Secretary  
Over the Conservative Candi-  
date in Hamilton.

## LIBERALS GREATLY ENCOURAGED.

They Think This Means Victory Next  
Week and Will Fight Harder  
Than Ever.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 24, 1891.—It is simply bewildering to attempt to make a connected and coherent story of the innumerable utterances of the policy out of the innumerable utterances of the day. The statements of Sir John Macdonald himself are so absurdly inconsistent as to lead to the suspicion that the Tory chieftain has lost his grip.

Moreover, this grotesque want of fixed principles on the great question would be plainly self-evident to the whole electorate of the country were it not for the blinding influence of party passion. Sir John dissolved Parliament and gave as a reason for doing so that he desired the country's approval of his intention to negotiate a treaty with the United States on the basis of natural products. In his first speech after dissolution, instead of reiterating this statement and enlarging on the theme, he said not one word about it, but devoted his whole time in attempting to attack to his opponents a charge of treachery to the country.

In a speech at Brampton yesterday the greater part of his time was devoted to proving that the farmers would be injured by obtaining reciprocity in what they produce with the United States. Mr. McNeill, the conservative candidate in that riding, who spoke at the same meeting and who knows his constituents better, spoke of obtaining a fair measure of reciprocity.

NOT AT ALL CONSISTENT.

It is evident that the administration and its friends, the manufacturers, recognize that it is quite hopeless to meet their opponents in argument, and are trying to bring the public mind to snatch a favorable verdict. Not one of them has attempted to show in a rational manner why reciprocity, that they admit would prosper properly among the great masses of the people, is more calculated to bring about annexation than restriction with its consequent stagnation, impoverishment and depopulation of the country.

Another of Sir John Macdonald's recent statements was that it was foolish to discuss unrestricted reciprocity, as England would never consent to it. Sir John singularly misrepresents the position of the liberal provincial government, had been elected in Hamilton by a majority of 708. They profess to believe that the tariff is no longer a question, and that provincial and Dominion issues do not touch in any way, but there can be no doubt that the policy of the government is to bring about the annexation of Ontario, in the provincial election which took place last October, by a return to the policy of the conservative candidate, by 86 votes. Stinson was unopposed for corrupt practices and the most virulent conclusions to-day with a remarkable change.

The victorious liberal organization will swing right into the Dominion fight, which comes of next week, and it will be strange if they do not succeed in electing the two candidates, which will be a loss of two government seats. The moral effects of the victory all over Ontario, at least will be marked.

CHARGES OF TREASON MET BY COUNTER-  
CHARGES AGAINST THE TORIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

MONTREAL, Feb. 24, 1891.—The Liberals are retaliating on the conservatives for their charges of treason against the Crown of England, and are showing that in 1891 every protectionist in British North America is a member of an association for the purpose of bringing about the ruin of free trade in Canada. Many of these men are alive now and are among those who are raising the howl of disloyalty against the liberal leaders because they desire closer trade relations with the States.

"The annexation circular of 1849 was signed by 967 names, among them being that of Sir John Macdonald himself. Other signers who are to-day charging the liberals with treason are—Sir Francis Johnson, Q. C.; Sir David Macpherson, J. J. C. Abbott, Henry Bulmer, James Ferrier, Henry Lyman, Edward Macdonald, Francis Macdonald, Charles H. Proctor and William Rodden, all prominent protectionists.

The publication of these names has been in the nature of a surprise to the conservatives and has enabled the liberals to recover lost ground.

Don J. Hunter, speaking at St. Catharines, said that if unrestricted reciprocity caused the interests of England and Canada to clash he would stick by Canada.

Mr. Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in a letter against unrestricted reciprocity, says that the railroad will support Sir John Macdonald with all its vote.

The *Gazette*, the government organ, says that Mr. Van Horne's letter will increase the conservative influence in the Dominion, and that the liberals from the eastern townships, where the policy of unrestricted reciprocity is gaining daily, and a liberal victory may be counted upon in the Dominion district facing the border line. Some of the manufacturers have also come over to the liberals lately and that has increased their confidence in the result. Mr. Chaplain, secretary of State, and Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, have broken out in open quarrel, and Mr. Chaplain is said to be writing Mr. Stinson in his charges of "McGregorism" against Sir Hector. The rumor is revived that Sir Hector will resign on active politics, taking the Lieutenant Governor's position in the United States. Some day, and it will show the bitterness of the fight, that with the exception of Montreal, every Dominion district will be a battleground, and both parties have candidates in every constituency in the Dominion.

NEW CHARGES OF TREASON MADE BY SIR  
CHARLES TUPPER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

TORONTO, Feb. 24, 1891.—Sir Charles Tupper, in a speech at Windsor last night, renewed the charges of treason which Sir John Macdonald made some time ago against Editor G. Edward Farrer. Sir Charles attempted to implicate Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, and Erasmus Wiman, of New York, in the "conspiracy" with Editor Farrer to annex Canada to the United States, and the *Empire*, the Tory organ, backed him up to-day in language so vigorous as to suggest that Sir John's followers are growing desperate, and are determined to adopt a policy similar to that pursued by the Tories in the United States when it waxes the "bloody shirt" so vigorously.

In support of his charges Sir Charles Tupper went on to say that Sir John Macdonald, in his letter to the *Empire*, had written before him, "I am, Sir, a Canadian, and I am proud to be so." Sir Charles declared himself in favor of annexation, and opposed the agitation for commercial union. Sir Hitt is committed, but since the editor has declared that in all his articles on this subject he has spoken for himself only, it is difficult to see how Sir Charles can fasten with much firmness his charges of "treasonable conspiracy."

So obviously enough, Mr. Tupper very little in favor of annexation in the letter which Sir Charles read to show that he was involved in the plot. Mr. Hitt argued that commercial union was a business question which must commend itself to every citizen as he came to understand it, and especially objected to Mr. Farrer's plan of immediate agitation in favor of annexation.

But the Tories seem badly in need of campaign material, and out of these two private letters, written long before the present campaign was opened, they are attempting to establish the charge that a "bloody plot" to coerce the Dominion into annexation has been on foot for some time. The Tory organs have dashed themselves into a frightful

rage and are crying "treason" with a vigor that should be a last desperate effort to maintain control of the government.

BOSTON'S SONS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES  
DISAGREE ABOUT RECIPROCITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 24, 1891.—About one hundred of the Sons of the Maritime Provinces met last evening for the advertised purpose of passing resolutions concerning the Canadian liberal party on the position it has taken on the question of unrestricted reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Before the meeting had progressed far an unexpected opposition was developed, and the meeting in preventing the passage of the resolution at this meeting, and an adjournment was taken until Saturday night. The opposition favored reciprocity in raw materials and natural products only.

## SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT REPLIES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

KINGSTON, Ont., Feb. 24, 1891.—Sir Richard Cartwright, in a letter to-night, says that it was a deliberate falsehood to state that he "was responsible for any act or statement of Mr. Farrer," or that he or Mr. Laurier or any liberal leader "have entered into treasonable conspiracy with any parties in the United States for the annexation of Canada." He asserts that Mr. Farrer's private views upon annexation, whatever they may be, were perfectly well known to Sir John Macdonald and every one of his friends, "when he wrote his campaign literature in 1882 and was the most ardent supporter of the government." He adds: "Mr. Farrer has precisely as much right to hold these opinions as Sir A. Gait, Sir John Rose, J. J. Abbott, Sir L. Killey and Sir D. L. Macpherson, all colleagues of Sir John Macdonald, who were all signers of the annexation manifesto, and the last of whom was publicly disowned by Sir John Macdonald's service for disloyalty. The true annexationists are the men who have driven a million of good Canadians from Canada to the States in the last ten years."

## WHAT SIR JOHN SAYS.

Sir John Macdonald spoke to-night and denounced the Tory conspiracy. He urged Canadians not to surrender themselves to the great and wonderful nation to the south; that the land is not to be given with socialism, communism and atheism. He charged Erasmus Wiman with being a renegade Canadian, a man who had been a Canadian citizen who had sold the more easily and readily won to the British Empire of his brightest jewel—Canada. He characterized Sir Richard Cartwright as the leader of a traitorous party.

## BARILLAS READY FOR FLIGHT.

THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA WILL LEAVE  
HIS COUNTRY IN CASE OF REVOLUTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 24, 1891.—Advices from Guatemala say that President Barillas has made arrangements for leaving the country.

He has sold his coffee crops for the next three years for \$1,000,000 each, best coffee which he has shipped against his rule and to be prepared for flight at any moment. He has a nest egg of \$200,000 deposited in the Bank of England.

## OBITUARY.

COLONEL RICHARD F. O'BRIENE.

Richard F. O'Brien, colonel of the Twenty-first infantry, United States Army, died at the New York Hotel yesterday of Bright's disease. Until November last he was in command of Fort Sheridan, near Chicago, and at the time of his death was in New York on leave of absence to receive medical treatment for the disease from which he died. He was appointed to the rank of colonel in 1883, and was in the last battle of the war. He was born of American parents in a small town in Canada, October 25, 1832. His father was at one time a well known judge in Detroit, Mich. He was General Lewis Cass' private secretary during the latter's incumbency as Secretary of State under President James Buchanan. At the outbreak of the Civil War, at the breaking out of the civil war, O'Brien was appointed from the Army of the Potomac to the Fifth corps of the Army of the Potomac, and formed a part of the brigades commanded by General H. B. Ayres and Charles P. Stone. He was with the Fourth infantry throughout the entire war and was present at all the engagements of second Bull Run, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania and Petersburg. He was severely wounded in the last battle of the war. He served for a number of years in California, Washington and Arizona and took an active part in several Apache and Geronimo campaigns, notably the action of Geronimo's nation in October, 1880. He acted as aid to General Schofield when the latter was in charge of West Point. He was also attached to the headquarters of the Department of the East, and the Department of the Pacific. An lieutenant colonel of the Fifteenth infantry he was assigned to the command of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., and at a later period he was appointed Superintendent of the Recruiting Service and placed in command of David's Island, New York City. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who had been a long friend of Colonel O'Brien, and who has charge of the arrangements of the funeral, was in the last battle of the war. He was married in 1870 to a daughter of City Chamberlain Daniel Devlin. He had no family of his own, but had adopted the three children of a near relative, three who survive him. On reaching his appointment as colonel he was assigned to duty at Fort Sidney, Neb. General Macdonald, who